



By the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
HONGKONG

The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light SE winds, Fair and warm, Coastal fog developing tonight.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1014.3 mbs, 29.95 in. Temperature, 72 deg. F. Dew point, 66 deg. F. Relative humidity, 83. Wind direction, E by S. Wind force, 4 knots. Low water: 2 ft. 3 in. at 6.30 p.m. High water: 4 ft. 4 in. at 12.30 a.m. (Friday).

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1950.

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Economic Defence Of S.E. Asia

BRITISH CABINET TO MAKE STUDY

London, Mar. 22.—Official quarters said on Wednesday that a full meeting of the British Cabinet would be called before Easter to discuss plans for the economic defence of South-East Asia.

The sources said that "departmental briefs" had been prepared by the Foreign Office and the Treasury and distributed to the Cabinet ministers, outlining the proposed course of action on a plan for South-East Asia suggested by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Percy Spender, at the Colombo conference in January.

It is understood that the Australian government has pressed for an early Commonwealth conference at Canberra to put the "Spender Plan" into action.

LONG-TERM AID

Officials said the Canberra conference would probably be held in May, and attended by the Commonwealth ministers of foreign affairs. They said it was doubtful, however, whether the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, would attend. Officials said the departmental briefs dealt mainly with proposals for long-term economic aid to South-East Asia.

The Canberra conference would determine firstly the total extent of Commonwealth aid to South-East Asia. Secondly, what would be the form and scope of the aid to be sought from United Nations specialised agencies. Thirdly, what aid can be hoped for from the United States.

On the question of sterling balances, official quarters said it was obvious that further releases to countries in South-East Asia will be made to fit in with the general plan for aid. They said it was hoped that this plan would emerge in concrete form from the Commonwealth foreign ministers' meeting in Canberra.—United Press.

Cry Before Birth

Louisville, Kentucky, Mar. 22.—Two babies born here yesterday at the Kentucky Baptist Hospital cried audibly before birth, hospital authorities said today.

Doctors said there were only about 150 cases of such pre-birth audibility reported.

The babies, both girls and born several hours apart, started doctors, nurses, and hospital staff when each cried about five minutes before delivery.

The babies, who were born to different mothers, were both reported to be well.—United Press.

Political Storm Brewing

London, Mar. 22.—A new storm threatened Britain's Labour Government tonight over the banishment for five years from his tribe of Seretse Khama, 27-year-old chief-designate of the African Bantustan people.

The Government has refused to disclose the full findings of a judicial inquiry into the troubled situation in the tribe after Seretse had married a London typist, Ruth Williams.

The Parliamentary Liberal leader, Mr. Clement Davies, backed by other Members of Parliament, has called for a debate which the Government is expected to resist.

A Government White Paper issued today made it clear that the report of the Commission of Inquiry had been unanimously against recognising Seretse as chief and in favour of his exile, but it also said that certain views were expressed in the report which could not be accepted by the Government.—Reuter.

SHOCKING TRAIN ACCIDENT

Bogota, Mar. 22.—Thirty train passengers were killed and many were injured today in a wreck caused by a truck wash-out between Buenaventura and Bogota.—Reuter.

MINISTERS OF STATE TO MEET

"Caretaker" PM Resigns

Brussels, Mar. 22.—Belgium, without a Government and with bigger strikes threatened, faced a crisis tonight over the issue of King Leopold's return.

M. Gaston Eyskens, the Catholic "caretaker" Prime Minister, today abandoned his efforts to solve the 10-day old Royal problem and warned the nation that the situation was "extremely grave."

He had resigned and another Catholic, Count Henri Carton de Wiart, Minister without Portfolio, had taken over his four-day efforts to form a new Government.

A secret session of the Ministers of State—Belgium's 26-man Privy Council—was called for tomorrow.

"The situation in the country is extremely grave," M. Eyskens told reporters tonight. "Therefore, it is perfectly normal that the Regent, as the Head of State, should seek the advice of the Ministers of State who form the country's supreme consultative body."

Count de Wiart would "carry on the inquiry mission in the same spirit 'as I did and in accord with me,'" M. Eyskens said.

The Count, who is a veteran Social Christian (Catholic) Senator, commented: "The country should get back on the constitutional rails. This, as far as I am concerned, means the return of the King."

He described the Ministers of State as "not merely notables but honoured statesmen to whose experience and wisdom the Chief of State resorts in grave or critical moments of national life."

The Ministers of State, drawn from the three main parties—Catholics, Liberals and Socialists—are not members of the Cabinet. They form a consultative body to advise the Head of State in an emergency.

The members include Count Hubert Pierlot, war-time Premier, and M. Paul Henri Spaak, the Socialist ex-Premier.

M. Eyskens' Catholic-Liberal Coalition Government resigned on Saturday after disagreement on the means to reach a Parliamentary decision on the Royal problem. It did so six days after the nation's indecisive 51.6 percent vote for Leopold's return.

ADDICATE APPEAL

M. Spaak had earlier appealed to the King to abdicate in favour of his son, 19-year-old Prince Baudouin, and Liberal opinion—hitherto divided by the issue—was reported to be hardening against the King's return.

Belgium's Socialists, in the latest move of their anti-Leopold campaign, sought today to extend to bilingual Brussels the 24-hour general strike planned in the French-speaking South on Friday.

Socialist Members of Parliament will lead anti-Leopold marches through the streets of Liege, Mons and Charleroi, centres of the industrialised South.

More than 300,000 workers are to take part in these marches.

Last night the Liberals said that they would adhere only to a Government of "national concord and appeasement." For the Socialists, the only solution is King Leopold's abdication in favour of Prince Baudouin. The Communists want Belgium to become a "Popular Republic."

Meanwhile, King Leopold is under a heavy fire of contradictory advice at his lakeside villa at Pregny, near Geneva, usually well-informed quarters said here today.

UNION'S THREAT

He is receiving telephone calls and visitors from Brussels. Some of them urge the King to abdicate "in two stages" not immediately. Others exhort him to "hold fast" and only abide by the decision of Parliament.

Today, the National Committee of the General Federation of Labour said that the present strike plans "were only a prelude to a vast action."

A communiqué issued following a meeting of the Committee today added "that a nationwide general strike would be unleashed at an opportune moment."

Count de Wiart is not expected to begin his consultations until after the Ministers of State meet tomorrow. The Count is one of Belgium's former Premier and has held various other Ministerial posts since 1912.

Count de Wiart entered Parliament 55 years ago. During the occupation he remained in Belgium and was taken as hostage by the Germans but released after a short spell in prison.—Reuter.



World's No. 1 turbo car, a Rover, has recently appeared and started a new chapter in motor history. In appearance like a normal car, except for two big exhaust vents behind the driver's head directing the gases straight into the air. It has three air-intake apertures outlined in chromium on both sides of the body. The gas turbine engine is just ahead of the rear axle. The car runs on kerosene, has done a test run of 85 m.p.h. at an engine speed of 35,000 revs. per minute. It has a maximum of just over 120 m.p.h. There are only two controls—break pedal and accelerator pedal. Pictured with the car are (1. to r.) Mr. Maurice C. Wilks, chief engineer, Mr. S. B. Wilks, managing director, and Mr. F. R. Bell, engineer in charge, of the Rover Company.—London Express Service.

Disorders In Italy: One Man Killed In Strike Clash

Rome, Mar. 22.—A new strike flare-up threatened Italy tonight after the death in hospital of an unemployed farm-worker who was wounded in a strike clash with the police today in Parma, Northern Italy.

Only three hours after the end of today's nation-wide 12-hour general strike, the Executive of the Communist-led Confederation of Labour called an emergency meeting to debate new strike action in protest against the shooting of the farm-worker.

New Type Of Torpedo

British Experiments

London, Mar. 22.—Britain is experimenting with new types of torpedoes which will "nose out" enemy submarines, set their own course and finally strike.

Giving details in a Parliamentary debate on the Navy Estimates today, Mr. James Callaghan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said these new weapons were called "homing torpedoes."

They would "home" on enemy submarines in due course.

They could be launched from an aircraft or fired from underwater, he said.

The policy of the Admiralty was directed on all fronts to countering the submarine menace. "The possession of a large force of submarines by any country must always constitute a perpetual menace to our lines of communications," he said.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT

The Admiralty planned that all British anti-submarine ships should, in due course, be able to hunt the new type of submarine with a fast battery drive—one of the major submarine developments since the war.

The battery drive enabled ordinary, comparatively slow, speeds to be boosted for a limited period so that the submarine could get under the tail of a convoy, fire its torpedoes and get away, he explained.

This was a "substantial menace" and Britain was building new frigates and converting existing vessels to deal with it.

Other points Mr. Callaghan made were:

All British battleships were now in reserve, except the 42,000-ton Vanguard.

Three eight-inch gun County class cruisers—the Norfolk, Sussex and London—were being scrapped.—Reuter.

HOME-MADE BOMBS

Four home-made bombs burst in Rome, wrecking both Communist and Christian Democrat district offices.

Ports and industrial cities were paralysed. Clashes between police and strikers were reported throughout the country. Thousands were arrested.

A Government spokesman claimed tonight that the massive display of police strength, backed by troops, had "thwarted the main aim of the strike: to create victims."

THE COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE

"The Communist Spring offensive will fail in Italy as it has failed in France," one spokesman said.

The headquarters of the Communist-led Labour Confederation (CGIL) claimed that the strike, which ended at 5 p.m. GMT, was "a complete success."

"The Italian workers have shown that they will not tolerate the ruthless destruction of their liberty," they said.

Communist and Government deputies yelled at one another in Parliament tonight when Left-wing spokesmen accused the Government of responsibility for the police shooting of two unemployed peasants at Lentinate last night which caused the general strike.

As dusk fell many arrested strikers limped into Rome after having been dumped by police lorries nine miles outside the city and had to find their own way back.

They had been arrested earlier today when thousands of

NO PLUM FOR MR HORNER THIS TIME

London, Mar. 22.—Mr. Arthur Horner, miners' leader and one of Britain's most prominent Communists, was rejected today for a seat on the General Council of the powerful Trades Union Congress.

The National Union of Mine-workers, of which he is General Secretary, put him forward as its official nominee.

But, it is understood, Mr. Horner got only four votes.

The seat went to Mr. B. Walsh, General Secretary of the 24,000-strong National Association of Colliery Overmen.—Reuter.

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EDITORIAL

The Taxation Debate

THE speeches delivered at the Reform Club debate on Tuesday evening, the unanimous vote at that meeting, and the tenor of the debate on the Budget by the Unofficials yesterday should surely convince Government that nobody in Hongkong, except Government, believes it is necessary to increase direct taxation in this approaching financial year for the purpose of making good an estimated deficit. It will be interesting to see whether Government is willing to bow to a clear majority opinion on this issue and to amend its revenue-raising proposals accordingly.

The Reform Club meeting and the Budget debate gave rise to some telling arguments, made all the more instructive because the approach was widely different. The Reform Club insisted that Government had failed to make out a case for increased taxation of any nature; the Unofficials, generally, accepted the necessity for raising additional revenue through taxation, but urged that this should be accomplished through indirect channels. On the one side, therefore, it is contended that the Financial Secretary errs in budgeting for a deficit; on the other it is agreed that this estimate is feasible, but that the balance should come from additional revenue raised in the most equitable manner possible. Government, undoubtedly, would prefer to be guided (if it is prepared even to make any concession on this point) by the Unofficials' attitude, for by changing its proposals for the collection of more revenue from increased direct taxation to increased indirect taxation, it surrenders its position only on the method of securing what it requires. But this does not answer some of the pertinent questions raised by the Reform Club. One of the most important was set forth by Mr. T. A. Martin, who wanted to know what justification existed for long-term capital expenditure projects to be

charged in full against a single year's revenue. Government may have a convincing reply, but it is not easy to avoid the conclusion which Mr. Martin reached that \$8 million (one million dollars more than the estimated deficit for next year) is to be paid out of revenue, all of which could and should be treated as loan expenditure. If it is agreed that this is a reasonable and proper way of dealing with non-recurrent expenditure on constructional works, then the forecasted deficit disappears, and there remains only one reason why any attempt should be made to increase tax burdens—that is to push up the surplus. Sir Mankam Lo appears to agree with this, for without qualification he supports the Financial Secretary's thesis that the Colony's reserves must equal the revenue for the coming financial year before they can be considered adequate. But while this may be a self-apparent "yardstick" to some, we are still doubtful whether it means that Government will be satisfied when it has a surplus equal to the estimated revenue for 1950-51, or whether, should the actual revenue exceed the estimate, it will insist upon that as the correct target. If the Colony can, by virtue of a normal process, attain a surplus equal to next year's revenue, it will call for some satisfaction; but we will have no truck with the suggestion that in order to build up such a reserve, the Colony has to suffer increased taxation, either direct or indirect. A surplus such as Government envisages is required only against an acute economic state of emergency, and there is no justification for disturbing the financial equilibrium of the community in any one year in order to provide for such a contingency. The importance of the surplus seems to loom rather too large in Government's conception of budgeting.

SOVIETS PRIME MOSLEMS FOR EXPANSIONIST AIMS

The Moslem republics of Soviet Central Asia are being developed into centres for potential imperialism, writes New York Times correspondent C. L. Sulzberger. As Moscow's dynamism concentrates increasingly upon the Orient, its little known satrap states of the Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Kazakh, Turkmen and Uzbek peoples are being groomed to aid future expansion.

These lands border on the great belt of Asia, extending from Iran across Afghanistan and India to Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang) and Mongolia. Mixed by the melting pot of old Islam, the races inhabiting these regions of the Soviet Union are bound by religion and language to their cousins across the borders from China to the Persian Gulf.

The Tadzhiks, who speak Persian and are Sunni Moslems, have traditional ties with Iran and Afghanistan. The Turkmen, Uzbeks and Kirghiz have, during the course of history, swept back and forth across the steppes between China and Turkey.

Ever since the Bolshevik revolution Moscow has developed the idea that the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine had "claims" upon the Ukrainians living beyond the frontier, including inhabitants of Eastern Poland, Ruthenia in Czechoslovakia, and Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, plus a tiny strip of Moldavia in Rumania. All these once-coveted regions are now part of the Soviet Union.

CONTROL OF SINKIANG

No claims have yet been voiced to expand the Central Asian Republics. However, Moscow is working through them to take over the Moslem tribes of Sinkiang and through the latter to gain control of that Chinese province.

Shortly after World War II the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics voiced "claims" for large sections of Turkey, including the eastern provinces of Kars and Ardahan. Such propaganda recently has been quiescent.

Now, however, new hints are beginning to emerge concerning Soviet expansionist plans. Within the past eight weeks two Politburo members have visited the Uzbekistan capital, Tashkent. Lavrenti Beria, chief of Soviet secret police, and also boss of the atomic energy programme, was there in December, and L. M. Kaganovitch in January.

Beria followed his visit with a newspaper article stating that the Uzbek Republic and Soviet Asia should serve as models for Asia and Turkey. Kaganovitch, who fought in that region during the civil war following the revolution, spoke in Tashkent on January 16 and said the same thing.

POLICY POINTERS

Words of this sort do not come lightly in the U.S.S.R. They may be taken as deliberately uttered clues to policy decisions. Thus clearly Central Asia and, above all, Tashkent are becoming internationally significant. Uzbekistan is being made into a "model" for the "enlightenment" of the East.

The Uzbek Republic, named for a Fourteenth Century ruler of the Tatar Golden Horde, is famous for its own rivers, the Jaxartes (Syr Darya) and Oxus (Amu Darya), where Sohrab and Rustum fought their romantic battle.

Fruit and grain have been grown for centuries in the oases dotting its windy plateaus. Since World War II Moscow has been seeking to develop a vast cotton-growing programme there to make the Soviet Union independent of imports from the United States and Egypt. This project has met with limited success.

HATCHET MAN

When Kaganovitch, who seems to be the Politburo's hatchet man (he cleaned up the Ukraine two years ago), went there, some observers thought it was merely to assist Osman Orpov, Uzbek Premier, for unsatisfactory cotton production. It is now deemed more likely that his visit was connected with the effort to tighten Russian and propaganda to the Asiatic peoples outside the U.S.S.R.

With the exception of the Tadzhiks, who speak Iranian, the belt of races inhabiting Soviet Central Asia are all Turkish or Turkic. It is possible that Moscow plans to develop a pan-Turkic movement similar to the traditional pan-Slavism in Europe.

One thing is certain: The U.S.S.R. has never sought to create a strong Communist Party in Turkey itself and has always planned if it should ever attempt to take over that stubborn land, to govern it with a military dictatorship of Soviet, rather than Anatolian, Turks.

OBSCURATE TURKS

Communism is outlawed in Turkey and the underground party there is very weak. The Kremlin has clearly been content with that situation. Presumably it has always feared the threat of "exceptionalism" or "Titism" among obscure Turkish Marxists. Furthermore, it has discouraged them by letting it be known to Kurds and Armenians that if Turkey is ever conquered by the U.S.S.R. these minorities will be permitted to have a vengeful field day.

From 1918 until 1939 the Western World was always on its guard against the advance of Soviet imperialism into Europe. From Karelia to the Ukraine, the western provinces of the U.S.S.R. were watched for symptoms of this menace. The path of empire has now turned eastward. One must look to the mysterious cities of Ashkabad, Samarkand, Bokhara, Tashkent and Alma Ata for hints.

District Nurses On Broomsticks

Dr Margaret Murray, in the middle seventies and every bit of four-foot-nine, looked up sternly, and said: "Young man, witches did ride on broomsticks, but they never actually took off."

"Mind you, they were accused of trying to, with a flying ointment. But they never quite became airborne."

Dr Murray, D Litt., FSA (Scot.), FRAI, Fellow of University College, London, whose academic attainments and publications all begin with "Who's Who," had been in the Reading Room of the British Museum making notes for a lecture on witches.

This little lady with the big mind knows all about witches. At the top of the Museum steps she talked to reporters of broomsticks and cauldrons, of poisons and spells.

Witches weren't necessarily old and ugly and crotchety, Dr Margaret said. One—French, of course—was only 23. Even her inquisitor said she was very beautiful.

They had nice names, like Agnes and Barbara and Eleanor. Eleanor, in fact, was a duchess. Really they were survivals of

pre-Christian times, religious women who healed with herbs. The broomstick legend arose because witches "rode" broom plants, in hobby-horse fashion, as a religious ritual.

The "flying ointment" was made of acorn, bat's blood and soap, but apparently nothing came of it.

The cauldron legend arose because witches used an iron cooking pot to brew their herbs.

So the witch was a kind of district nurse with a broomstick instead of a bicycle, whose religious views upset the monks.

There was one in every village of any size. They met in what was called a coven with 12 members and a grand master. And so Thirteen got its significance.

Dr Margaret Murray, with fuzzy grey hair and apple cheeks, walked back to her Bloomsbury lodging to polish up her lecture on witches.

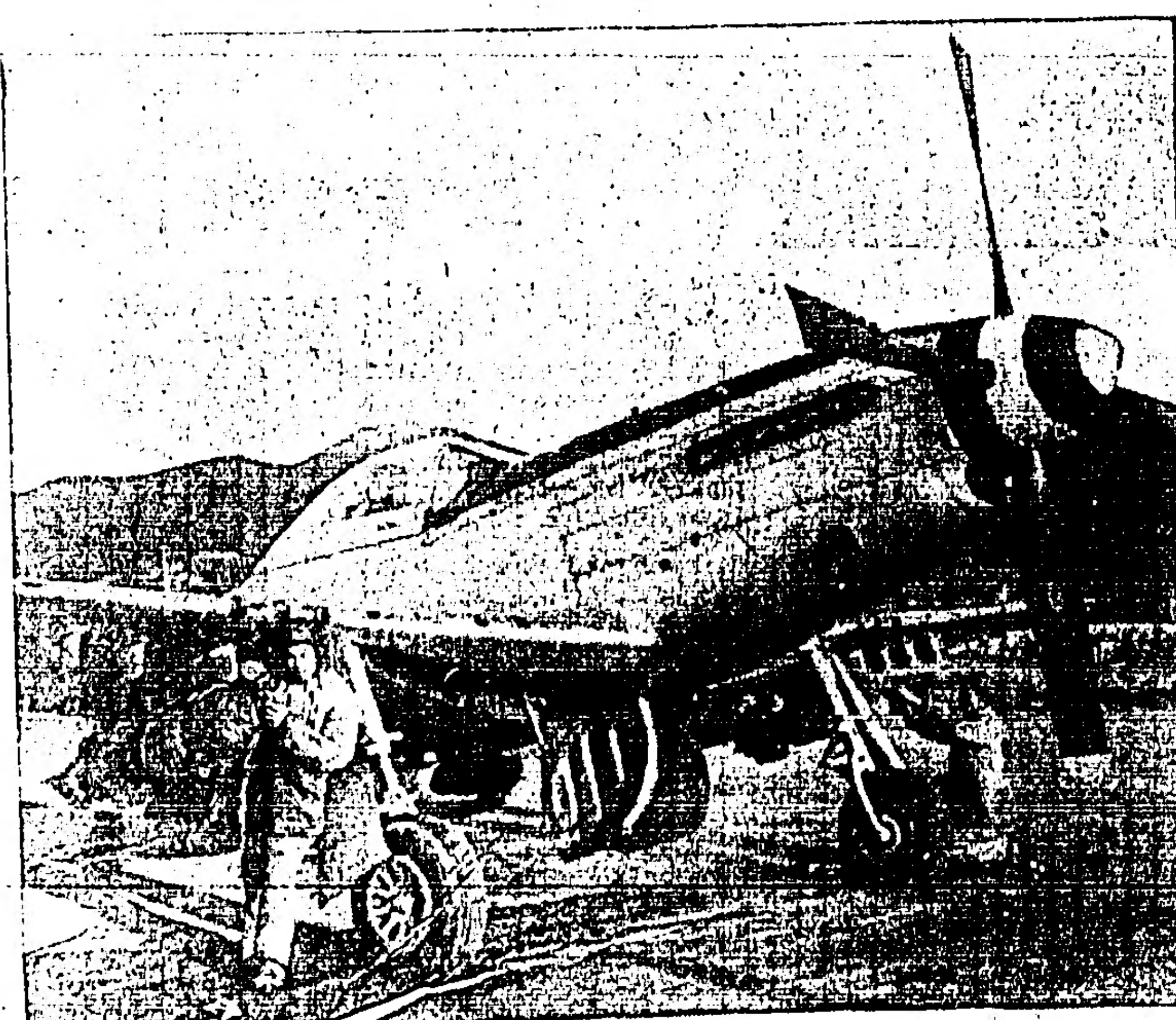
NEWS IN PICTURES



HELPING OUT—During the first rehearsal in Tel-Aviv of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Dr Serge Koussevitzky, left, American screen star Edward G. Robinson offered to play the violin. Here Dr Koussevitzky explains that his first violinist can act, too.



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER—Wendy, the three-month-old cub of Pauline, Malayan tigress at the Whipsnade Zoo, appears to be giving her mother an affectionate hug. The tiger den there is probably as good a place not to be in as any when visitors try to lure little Wendy to the edge of the cage for a gentle pat.



READY FOR RED TARGETS—Chinese Nationalist ground crewmen load a P-51 Mustang fighter with 250-pound bombs at a Chusan Islands airfield. From both Formosa and Hainan, planes are carrying on raids against Communist invasion concentrations and mainland communications.



GAY STRIPES—This three-piece, red-and-white striped cotton ensemble combines a halter-necked bra and brief shorts with a button-front middie blouse. The patch pockets, cuffs and collar are also striped.



ATOMIC SAFETY LESSON—Chief Petty Officer William Walker gives WREN Sheila Withington, right, a lesson on the use of the Geiger counter in Portsmouth. The WREN is in a class of trainees at a school for atomic warfare safety.



IS IT YES OR NO?—Hollywood rumours are romantically linking actress Shelley Winters and Gene Bearden, ace twirler for the Cleveland Indians. They are shown together in Tucson, Arizona, where Shelley is on location for a new film and Bearden is going into spring training. As usual, the rumours are being denied by both.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



Ghostly Reminder Of War Horror

By ROBERT C. MILLER

If ghosts bother you, stay away from Wake, for it is an island of dead men and dead ships, of shattered hopes and futile ambitions. Japan's dream of an empire died on its coral shores.

At least 200 Americans were killed defending this lonely Pacific atoll, 98 of them machine-gunned by a Japanese execution squad.

More than 3,000 Japanese died here, 1,242 of starvation. Somewhere on Wake, still un-found, in the mass grave of 42 Americans who were killed during the night of December 11, 1941, casualties of the first four days of war.

Dry skulls and bleached bones are scattered under the scrubby green bushes and along the

Noise Device Invented To Induce Sleep

A Chicago radio engineer has a device which he says is guaranteed to put you to sleep if you are in the right frame of mind.

Charles Beazley, inventor of the device, but it worked so well he has made several more models and sold them to business men who had trouble sleeping.

It makes a noise a little like a foghorn, only softer and more monotonous, and looks like an office inter-communication box. It stands about 10 inches high, has a six-inch speaker and can be plugged into any wall socket.

It operates along Beazley's theory that "when the brain slows down to a certain point it automatically passes from the wakeful stage into sleep."

"Most people can't sleep because they get started on a certain train of thought and can't stop. But the 'slumberbug' keeps interrupting the thoughts and jumbling them up until all you can do is go to sleep," he said.

Although the "slumberbug" has not been tested widely yet, Beazley said it has worked on everyone who has tried it so far.

Modern Pilgrim

Wearing the long robe, sandals, wide-brimmed hat and carrying the staff of a pilgrim of the Middle Ages, a 50-year-old Barcelona businessman has completed a three-year walking tour through Spain. He has visited 5,000 churches and shrines.

"I would gladly go on walking for the rest of my life, if God would thereby hear me and make my only daughter healthy again," he said. The man's 10-year-old daughter has been an invalid since birth.

K. O. CANNON

The Riddle of the Red Domino



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"IN THE SPRING A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY—"

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THE GIRL WHO MISSED THE BIG WEEK OF PAGEANTRY

What happens when a Princess has flu

By Sidney Rodin



PRINCESS MARGARET'S suite in the Palace

PRINCESS MARGARET has not left her bedroom at Buckingham Palace, though she is making a good recovery from influenza.

Bowls of flowers bring the perfume of spring to the room with its lofty ceiling and pale-green walls, its pink curtains and beige carpet.

Most of the pictures are of flowers. The windows overlook Constitution-hill from the second floor of the Palace.

It has been quiet in there, with the radio playing softly for a little time each day. But the Princess, normally so high-spirited, is a good patient.

He is always cheery

WHAT HAPPENS when a royal Princess is ill? Sir John Weir, the King's Physician-in-Ordinary, is usually asked to call. He advises if a specialist is needed.

In Princess Margaret's case, Lady Delia Peel, then on duty as the Queen's Lady-in-Waiting, called Sir John by telephone.

Rotund, white-whiskered Sir John, a 70-year-old Glaswegian, is always cheery.

His presence and smiling countenance have comforted members of the Royal Family when he has attended them during his quarter century of royal service.

Sir John, a picture of health, radiates confidence. He is one of the outstanding homeopaths—i.e., doc-

tors who believe in treating disease by administering small doses of drugs which produce effects on the body similar to the symptoms caused by the disease itself.

Sir John was the first to come to Princess Margaret when she developed appendicitis three years ago. He was with her when she had measles in 1948 and when she ricked her neck in the same year.

The Princess enjoys his endless fund of jokes which he tells in his pawky Scottish manner.

The Queen's visits

THE Queen was a frequent visitor to her daughter's bedside directly the stage of infection had passed.

Neither she nor the King could risk catching the flu because of their heavy public duties, especially during the visit of the French President.

When Princess Margaret underwent her operation for appendicitis the Queen sat by her until she was out of danger, and during her

attack of measles she was with her again. And she absented herself from a gala performance of the Covent Garden ballet so that she should not spread the infection.

Another faithful companion in the invalid's room has been the Princess's personal maid, Miss MacDonald, although when her daughter is ill the Queen likes to take over the maid's duties.

Nurses are not brought in to look after the Princess as a matter of course if she is ill. They are summoned only when the doctor considers it necessary.

When she is able, Margaret takes her own medicine. She never likes to be waited on unnecessarily.

Both doctors and nurses say she is an easy patient to treat. She is content to lie in bed and recover, showing no impatience or regret over the social evenings she is missing.

With the risk of infection, she did not have any of her friends in to see her, but she would be told, of course, of any inquiries they made, and she will telephone them as soon as she is well enough to be visited.

Neither Sir John Weir, nor the Queen allows any special pampering so far as food is concerned. It consists principally of chicken, jellies, and fruit.

Once each day's diet is decided by the doctor the details are passed to the Palace chef by

her maid, and the rest is left to him.

Fortunately, Princess Margaret has no special likes or dislikes in food when ill. She eats and drinks without a murmur anything the doctor selects.

At all times she is a very small eater. Her only strong drink is an occasional glass of champagne taken during a meal. She does not smoke.

Passing the time

HOW will Margaret pass her time now she is in the sitting-up stage? She will read mostly light fiction, women's magazines, news about fashions, and the brighter columns of the newspapers.

She likes light, tuneful music on her bedside radio, such as "Family Favourites," good crooning, and modern dance music.

She has a partiality for yodeling and likes amusing programmes.

She is naturally of a sunny disposition and has not much need of manufactured amusements to make her cheerful.

Sir John will continue to call at least once a day to see her, but the Princess has an excellent constitution, and is well able to withstand the normal run of illnesses, despite her somewhat ethereal look.

She is young enough to take ordinary illnesses in her stride and has never had any serious reaction from a temporary breakdown in health.

Many messages

THERE have been many telegrams arriving at the Palace from people unknown to her personally, anxious to express their sympathy.

Bouquets and gifts of fruit have also been sent, but only those from relatives or personal friends reach the sick room.

Those who know her best say that Princess Margaret is lovable and responds to kindness. Like all other girls, immediately she was allowed to sit up she wore pretty dressing jackets, usually choosing pink or blue.

—London Express Service.

'G'

—BEHIND THIS SYMBOL ARE TWO LIFE-SAVERS WHEN PLANES CRASH

by Wing-Commander PAUL RICHEY

WHY DO PLANES CRASH? The critical moments in a plane's flight are not when it is high in the sky, but when it is taking off or landing. Then it is travelling at only slightly faster than its minimum flying speed. If its speed drops it will lose flying speed or "stall".

IMAGINE a great, heavily loaded plane, flaps and undercarriage down, coming in to land. The pilot finds he is too low; he opens his engines full-bore for speed, height, and safety. Then suddenly an engine cuts out.

THE PILOT dare not raise his flaps to reduce drag—that would cause him to sink faster, and there is no time to raise the undercarriage. The pilot tries to control the swing, the engines struggle to raise the great plane. But weight and drag win, the plane stalls—and then comes the crash.

EXPERTS estimate that, of all air crashes, half occur during take-off or landing. At least three-quarters of these are "survivable." By "survivable" they mean that all or at least most of the passengers could survive—if certain safety devices are built in the plane. WHY ARE THEY NOT USED?

TWO ways to save lives in crashed planes are being neglected by Britain's civil airlines. Both methods have been proved effective beyond any doubt: both are accepted and used by the R.A.F.

THE FIRST: All new R.A.F. transport planes are fitted or being fitted with seats which face towards the tail of the plane. The Vikings of the King's Flight have these back-to-the-engine seats.

This seating device was tested and proven by doctors and scientists at the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough, Hants. Shock tests were made on a dummy—the Standard Man—which has metal limbs approximately the same strength as the human body.

When the seated dummy was propelled at the speed of a crashing aircraft it was found to escape the forward whip action—which causes most air-crash deaths—when it faced the tail.

THE SECOND: R.A.F. pilots' seats are firmly anchored and fitted with special shoulder harness capable of taking a strain of 25 "G"—which is 25 times the strain imposed by gravity on the pilot's body.

The safety-value of a harness and an anchored seat capable of resisting a forward jolt of 25 G has been proved experimentally and in crashes in Britain and in America. But still British civil airlines do not follow.

Like the American civil airlines—which specify 6 G—the British are prepared to do little more than keep passengers in their seats in really bumpy weather.

The arguments of the B.O.A.C. and B.E.A. are twofold:—

(a) TO FACE passengers backwards is bad psychology; it makes people crash-conscious.

(b) PASSENGERS might object to sitting with their backs to the engines.

Yet when two Dakotas were fitted experimentally with reversed seats, more than 80 percent of the passengers said they preferred it. Some said it made them feel less air sick.

The R.A.F.'s dummy-man experiments have been carried a stage further in America to prove that the human body can stand the strain of 25 G—and more when held in position by a harness.

In tests at Edwards Field, Muroc, California, U.S. Air Force doctor Major John P. Stapp allowed himself to be propelled on a special sled at 150 miles per hour—then stopped in a few feet.

The resulting throwing-forward force on Major Stapp has been measured at 35 G and once at 57 G. This is vastly greater than the force on passengers in most "survivable" crashes. And Major Stapp is alive to continue his experiments.

Another American, William I. Stieglitz, showed the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences how different flying authorities were dealing with the problem.

The U.S. Air Force, he said, specified 17 G for their seats and

harness, and the U.S. Navy 40 G, enough to take the shock of landing violently on water.

The Australian Department of Civil Aviation has recently proposed 22 G.

Only a new attitude to crashes can prevent further unnecessary loss of life. Aviation authorities and designers must accept that—in spite of good design and fine engines—aircraft do crash, just as ships sink.

Marine authorities long ago laid down strict safety requirements for ships. Aviation authorities should do the same.

—(London Express Service)

ARE YOU A GOOD WIFE?

FROM Hamburg comes the magazine Blick in Die Welt (Look at the World), with a 15-point quiz under the heading: "Are you a good wife?"

You have to answer yes or no to these questions:—
ARE you proud of your husband and glad about his successes?
DO you speak to him about your problems, and confide your secrets to him?
ARE you usually good tempered and enjoy housework?

???????

DO you let your husband convince you even if at first you have a different opinion?
DO you run your home so well he shares your enthusiasm?
DO you tell him that you love him and that he is the only man for you?

DO you try to amuse your husband when he is worried and depressed?
DO you see that he is not disturbed when he is tired?
DO you go through the stomach, so does he enjoy your meals?

DO you show him how pleased you are when he is tender to you and caresses you?

Are you a good housekeeper and do not worry your husband about unpaid bills?

DO you fly into a temper very often and want to smash everything?

???????

DO you spy on your husband's movements and search his pockets at night?

Have you habits which get on his nerves?
Mother-in-law themes: Are there quarrels between you and his relatives?

Every YES to the first 11 questions counts one point; so does every NO to the last four questions.

If you score ten points the magazine says you are an average wife. But if you have seven or less, it says "God protect your marriage."

If you have 12 or more, madam, then you are the ideal wife.

—London Express Service

NANCY A-mazing

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's a bif I needn't use my fist!

bif

INSIST SPRAY WITH DUT

SURE KILL

NAN KANG CO.

NEW GENERALSHIP TO CRUSH MALAYAN TERRORISM

Director To Fly Out From England Shortly

London, Mar. 22.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, said in Parliament today that Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Bridge, the new Director of Operations, would be flown out to Malaya very soon.

He was replying to a question by Mr Leonard Gammans (Conservative), who had asked whether the military or the police were responsible for the conduct of operations against the bandits in Malaya.

ROGGE FEELS

Stalin Not So Intractable As All That

Belgrade, Mar. 22.—Mr John Rogge, former United States Attorney General who is associated with the Progressive Party of Mr Henry A. Wallace, arrived here by air today on the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

Mr Rogge, who recently conferred with Soviet leaders in Moscow, told reporters that he would like to see Yugoslavia introduce her own reforms and industrialise herself without interference either from the West or East.

He said that his object was to try to "work out areas of agreement between East and West."

Asked whether his recent visit to Moscow had borne fruit, Mr Rogge declared: "I have a feeling that it broke the ice a little."

Asked whether he thought agreement was possible between Stalin and Tito, Mr Rogge replied that he thought it was "but only on a basis of recognition that each people worked out its own problems in its own way."

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

Buenos Aires, Mar. 22.—An announcement here today alleged that a yellow fever epidemic in Southern Bolivia is much worse than it is being officially admitted and more than 300,000 people have been inoculated as a precaution.

The statement by Argentina's Health Minister, Dr Ramon Carrillo, said there had been more deaths than the 500 admitted by the Bolivian authorities.

He said that an Argentine mission which visited the border areas last month found 34 cases, seven of them fatal, on the Argentine side of the frontier.—Reuter.

In view of the continued and growing number of casualties, was it proposed to make any change in the present arrangement? he added.

Mr Griffiths, in his reply, said that hitherto the Commissioner of Police had been responsible for the general conduct of operations against the bandits in which the military were acting in support of the civil power.

"But the need for the appointment of an officer free from native administrative responsibilities, to plan, co-ordinate and generally direct the operations of the police and the fighting services, has recently been examined by the High Commissioner and it has been decided to create a new civil post of Director of Operations."

In another reply Mr Griffiths said that the approximate number of casualties in the anti-bandit operations in Malaya for the three months ended March 3, 1950, were: Killed, 11 Servicemen, 76 police, 135 Asiatic civilians and four European civilians; wounded, 24 Servicemen, 62 police, 108 Asiatic civilians and two Europeans.

NO OUTSIDE AID
Mr Griffiths also said that there was no evidence of men or material being imported from outside Malaya to help the "bandits" on anything but a negligible scale.

In addition to the regular armed bands there were "part-time bandits"—some only for week-ends—and supporters recruited for active service to replace casualties, he added.

Some men had also probably been recruited by force. This was exceedingly difficult to prevent, but the police were continuing on the watch for it. Mr Walter Fletcher, Conservative, said that there was a great danger of recruitment arising from the Colonial Secretary's inability to send out of the country the large number of captured Communists.—Reuter.

MOVE TO END STRIKE WAVE

Paris, Mar. 22.—The Prime Minister, Georges Bidault, offered a generous five per cent wage increase to Government workers tonight in a move to end the wave of country-wide strikes.

M. Bidault, broadcasting the terms on which his Government, as the nation's biggest employer, was willing to settle wage claims, also offered two to three percent "productivity" bonuses payable from next June.

These would be paid by nationalised industries if justified by output.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I see Congress is doing what you wanted 'em to, Mr. Perkins—now you won't have to go to Washington and tell them a few things!"

THERE THE SNOWDROPS LIE



March snowdrops bring a Spring-like carpet to Hawkshead, North Lancashire, and these Maids of the Mountains take full advantage of Nature's bounty.

Commonwealth's Terms For Japan

Canberra, March 22.—External Affairs Minister, Mr Percy Spender, told the House of Representatives today that a British Commonwealth mission is being established in London to study possible terms for a Japanese peace treaty. He said this step is being taken as a result of the recent Colombo conference.—United Press.

NO USE FOR GESTURES

London, Mar. 22.—Britain does not favour a direct approach to Stalin on atomic energy because she does not think it would be a success, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, told Parliament today.

"We think it would land us in difficulties and we prefer to adhere to the proper machinery laid down in the United Nations," he said.

Amid cheers, Mr Bevin declared: "If a country will not open the borders for inspection what is the use of entering into agreement when you do not know whether it is being kept or not?"

Mr Bevin added: "I cannot accept the view that the mere solution of the atomic energy problem means absolute peace in this world. There is a continuous range of problems that must be dealt with in this connection."—Reuter.

New Bid For Unified Policy

Strasbourg, Mar. 22.—A proposal that each member country of the Council of Europe should have a Minister for European Affairs was adopted by the General Affairs Committee of the European Assembly here today on the motion of the Committee's rapporteur, M. H. Guy Mollet (France).

The proposal will go before the Assembly's Standing Committee March 31. This Committee will probably adopt it and pass it on to the European Committee of Ministers, meeting here from March 30 onward.

Adoption of the proposal by the Ministers would not mean any change in the statutes of the Council of Europe.—Reuter.

McCarthy Witch Hunt Retort

Washington, Mar. 22.—The deputy Under-Secretary of State, John Paurifoy, told the press today that the top Russian agent in the United States as named privately by Senator Joseph McCarthy was not a State Department employee. Mr Paurifoy declined to identify the person.

Reporters asked whether Mr Paurifoy had located the person who informed Senator McCarthy that Mr John Service, State Department career employee, had been recalled to this country for a hearing before the "loyalty" Board. Mr Paurifoy replied: "No, but if we can find McCarthy's informant, I will find him."—United Press.

Archbishop's Challenge To Church Control

London, Mar. 22.—Dr Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in a book entitled "Church and State in England," asks that the connection between the Church of England and the State be "mandated or ended."

Dr Garbett, second only to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Anglican hierarchy, says the Established Church suffers from the remains of Tudor despotism, in the control which the government still exercises over Church affairs.

He lists six principal grievances:

1. Bishops and deans are appointed by the Prime Minister, who need not have any religious affiliation.
2. A totalitarian state could control the Church as closely as it wished.
3. Changes in doctrine are made by Act of Parliament. Like the Prime Minister, Members of Parliament need not be Church members.
4. Parliament controls Church property.
5. The Privy Council is the final court of appeal for Church cases. Bishops may sit in, but have no vote.
6. Parliament may pass law—e.g., on divorce—which are contrary to Church doctrine.

"The Archbishop wants the Church to be given complete control over doctrine, and far more autonomy over its own administration and financing."

According to a review in the Manchester Guardian, the implication of the Archbishop's book may be destabilisation. "Should such proposals ever be made by the Church to the State and then rejected," says the Guardian, "the choice before the Church would be between asking for her complete freedom... and becoming the object of the astonished scorn of the whole of Christendom."—United Press.

The Fiercer Imperialism

London, Mar. 22.—Mr Kenneth Younger, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, warned today that a major slump accompanied by unemployment in the West would encourage Soviet expansion "more surely than a score of divisions."

Mr Younger told the Foreign Press Association, in his first public speech as Minister of State, that he personally was convinced "that the military weapon is probably not even the principal instrument of Soviet expansion today."

He said Britain had abandoned imperialism, but "we are not doing so merely in order to acquiesce tamely in the spread of a fiercer imperialism and in the clamouring of a more ruthless foreign domination upon peoples in Europe and Asia."—United Press.

De-Rationing Of Petrol In Malaya Queried

London, Mar. 22.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, was questioned in the House of Commons today about the abolition of petrol rationing in Malaya.

Mr Leonard Gammans (Conservative) asked what additional dollar expenditure or loss of dollars was involved. Mr Griffiths replied that the Malayan Government's opinion was that the ending of petrol rationing in Malaya would not lead to any appreciable increase in petrol requirements.

He added: "The Government of the two territories had stated that if, contrary to expectation, there should prove to be any considerable increase in petrol consumption following de-rationing, consideration would have to be given to re-introducing restrictions on the sale of petrol."—Reuter.

Secret Society Broken Up

London, Mar. 22.—Mr Thomas Reid, Labour, asked in Parliament today what had been done to suppress the secret society known as Rukon Tigabelas, which was responsible for the murder of Mr Duncan M. Stewart, the Governor of Sarawak, last December.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, replied that "Rukon Tigabelas" was the name by which the conspirators directly concerned with the murder were known among themselves.

All these people, except three who turned King's evidence, and one who was acquitted, had been convicted and sentenced. The society to which they belonged had been proscribed.—Reuter.

Venezelos To Form Cabinet

Athens, Mar. 22.—The Greek Liberal leader, M. Sophocles Venezelos, tonight announced that he was forming a "Centre Cabinet" without the three other main Centre parties. He will probably submit his Cabinet list to the King tomorrow.

He would be assured of a majority in the Parliament elected 17 days ago because the former Prime Minister, M. Constantinos Tsaldaris, earlier promised him the support of the 61-Rightwing Populist deputies.

A Venezelos Government with the support of the Populists and some of the smaller parties would command 146 seats out of 250.—Reuter.

Marshall Aid Cut

Slash Approved By Committee

Washington, Mar. 22.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee formally approved today a bill authorising \$2,100,000,000 in Marshall plan spending for the next year after rejecting an Administration attempt to restore part of the \$1,000,000,000 out.

Included in the House committee version of the bill which will be reported to the House in the afternoon were:

1. \$100,000,000 in economic assistance for Korea for the fiscal year 1951.
2. \$45,000,000 authorisation for carrying out President Truman's "Point Four" programme.
3. Extension through the fiscal year 1951 of the deadline for spending the previously approved funds in non-Communist China and other areas in the Far East.
4. Authorisation for \$27,450,000 for contribution to the United Nations Palestine refugee aid.
5. Continued authorisation to spend previously approved funds through 1951 for Chinese students in the United States.—United Press.

SHIP AGROUND OFF LEYTE

Manila, Mar. 23.—The 7,176-ton Greek steamer Kehra was reported today to be aground on the rocks southwest of the port of Tacloban, Leyte.

Tugboats are trying to pull the Kehra off the rocks, where she has been since Sunday. The ship is carrying a load of copra.

The Kehra, formerly the Hurry Toulmin, is owned by T.N. Epimaniades of Piraeus, Greece.—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hongkong Calling" Programme Summary: 5.02. Take it From Here. 10.51. Variety Programme with Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. (BBC2B). 10.55. Les Deux Femmes. (Radio). 7. World News and News Analysis. (London Relay). 7.15. Sports Review. (BBC). 7.30. The Philharmonia. (Radio). 7.30. Speech by H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth from the London Guildhall at the Banquet given by the Lord Mayor. (London Relay). 8. "From the Hongkong Band." 8.10. Editorials. (London Relay). 8.10. Royal Leinster Regiment. In-terviewed by Captain David Jones. (Haley from 9 Dragons Club, Kowloon). 8.40. At the Opera. "Madame Butterfly." Act 2. (Puccini). With the Principal Chorus and Orchest. of the Royal Opera House, Rome. Conducted by: Oliviero Fabritiis. 9.30. The London Promenade Orchestra. 10. Radio News Report. 10.10. Book Talk by Aileen Dakin. (Studio). 10.20. "Thursday Serenade." A Programme of Continuous Music Arranged by Betty Brown. 11. "Hot Lights and Sweet Music." 11.15. Weather Report. World News and Home News from Britain. (London Relay Recorded). God Save the King. 11.30. Close down.

TOP PRIORITY FOR INDO-CHINA IN ANTI-RED AIDS

Singapore, Mar. 22.—Mr Robert Griffin, head of the United States technical assistance survey mission, told the Press today that initial supplies under the programme, should arrive at their destination within ninety days.

He has cabled tentative recommendations to the State Department, and a full report will be submitted later.

He implied that Indo-China will get top priority in his recommendations because of the appalling conditions in the north, especially around Hanoi where Vietminh forces have done all they can to destroy the livelihood of the people.

He agreed that the importance of Indo-China was also based on the fact that it has a common frontier with Communist forces.

Asked whether there is danger of United States supplies to Indo-China falling into the hands of the Communist forces, Mr Griffin said this was not likely. He said certain areas are very well policed by French forces, and the Vietnam army is growing steadily and taking more responsibility. He said conditions in certain areas in Indo-China are appalling but not hopeless. "It is difficult, but it can be cured."

Describing his visit to Hanoi, Mr Griffin said malarial diseases, ugly sores, and malnutrition are rampant, while there is no medical aid of any kind. Farmers, he said, lost everything, their farms, homes, and all. He said those are the things the American people are most interested in — to give the people enough to eat and improve their health conditions.

Asked whether American economic aid alone will be able to check the spread of Communism in Asia, Mr Griffin said aid can only supply deficiencies, and everything depends on the spirit of the people and the intelligence and service.

After a busy week in Malaya, the Griffin mission is leaving on Thursday for Rangoon. From there they will visit Bangkok and Jakarta, returning to Washington on about May 1.—United Press.

Attempts To Heal Breach

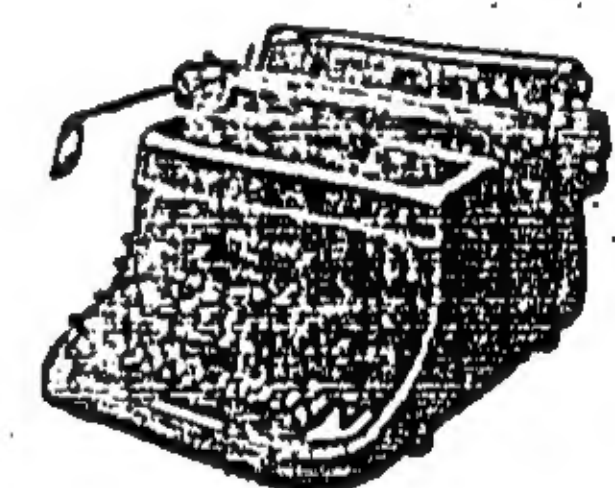
Lake Success, Mar. 22.—The General Assembly President, Mr Carlos Romulo, was understood today to be conducting serious conversations parallel to Mr Trygve Lie's in an effort to settle the United Nations impasse.

Informed sources said British efforts along the same lines ordered by Mr Bevin have not been dropped.

United Nations sources expressed optimism over Mr Dean Acheson's cautious welcome to Mr Lie's proposals for a meeting of Foreign Ministers and Chiefs of State in the Security Council. But they warned that Lie's plan would fail unless the Russians return to the United Nations. The Soviet Union has indicated that she will not come back until the Chinese Nationalist delegation is ousted.

Mr Lie's conference in the State Department today was taken as another indication that the United States government was willing to let him keep the initiative in attempting to heal the United Nations breach.—United Press.

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on view

at
Morning Post Building

Spring Meeting Opens At Aintree

SOFT & HEAVY GOING
LIKELY NOW FOR
THE GRAND NATIONAL

Liverpool, Mar. 22.—Heavy rain marred the opening of the Spring meeting here today and unless strong winds and a warm sun come along the going for Saturday's big steeplechase, the world famous Grand National, will be soft and heavy.

This is what the bookmakers are hoping. Under such conditions, a rank outsider invariably wins. The layers face a heavy settling if one of the better-backed candidates comes home, for the Lincolnshire winner, Dramatic, had been coupled with the leading fancies in Saturday's race in the "Spring Double."

Dramatic has already taken a lot of money out of the books and if one of the "Big Four"—Freebooter, Monaveen, Roimond and Cromwell—wins it is going to be tough on the bookmakers.

Just how difficult the Aintree course can be on a wet day and with soft conditions underfoot was shown today when, in the two big steeplechases, only three out of seven runners did not fall in the first and only two out of 14 kept up in the second.

So it does not look as if more than a handful of the 50-odd starters will be on their feet at the end of Saturday's gruelling four and a half miles chase.

COLONY TENNIS

Open Singles
Final Today

The final of the Colony Men's Open Singles Championship between Ip Koon-hung, holder, and Tsui Wai-pui, former Champion, which was to have been decided yesterday, was postponed, owing to the rain, and will now be played today on the Stand Court, commencing at 4.30 p.m., weather permitting.

This postponement automatically puts forward one day the Open Doubles Championship final, scheduled for today, and the match will be played to-morrow.

Considerable interest has been shown in the current tournament and the final clash between Ip and Tsui has been looked forward to by the public. The two stars have big reputations in the tennis world and both have figured in international tournaments.

Ip, the defending champion, is the China National champion. He first won the local crown in

ON THE AIR

A running commentary on today's Singles final at Chater Road in the Colony Open Tennis Championship between Ip Koon-hung, holder of the Singles title, and Tsui Wai-pui, former Champion, will be broadcast over Radio Hongkong. This special broadcast will be on the air from 5 p.m.

1947 and again last year when he beat his present challenger in straight sets. He did not take part in local competition in 1948, being away on a tennis tour of the United States that year.

Tsui first came into the limelight in 1934 when he annexed the local title. He won it again in 1936, 1938, 1939 and 1948. He was also the local singles hard court champion in 1937, 1938 and 1947. He and his younger brother, Yan-pui, are the present doubles champions and have held this crown since the re-occupation. Prewar they were champions in 1936, 1939, 1939 and 1941. Wai-pui also took part in interprovincial tennis.

Both Ip and Tsui participated in exhibition games in Saigon recently.

IP FAVOURED

Although Ip is favoured to retain the title, it will not be as easy as one might expect, as Tsui has improved his game tremendously since last year when he lost to Ip in the final.

Both players have powerful strokes. Ip, however, is the more aggressive; he is also a great retriever and Tsui will find it easy to win points outright.

Ip and Tsui sport a variety of strokes and both are powerful wielders of the racket. Ip possesses a cannonball service and his second delivery is gold. On the other hand, Tsui's first delivery, although not as devastating, is comparatively strong, but his second ball is notoriously weak.

The two champions have tough drives and their overhead is reliable. Their volleying is unsurpassed and their timing is almost faultless.

A grand game is promised for today. But the odds are on Ip who has a slightly better match. The younger man and if the game should go the full length, it is more likely that he will emerge on top. However, Tsui must not be underrated as he is noted for springing surprises and on many previous occasions have confounded the critics.

Some rank outsiders of the "junior" type are sure to be among them. Heavy going may not be to the liking of the Royal horse, Monaveen, who has yet to prove that he can last the distance under any conditions.

Princess Elizabeth has a slight but all are hoping, not least the Princess, herself, a keen racing enthusiast, that she will be in the Royal Box at Aintree to watch the horse she owns jointly with the Queen make a bid for this coveted prize.—Reuter.

MASKED LIGHT WINS

Liverpool, Mar. 22.—Masked Light, the winter favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Epsom Derby, made an impressive first appearance of the season at the opening of the four-day Grand National meeting here today.

Starting at 7 to 4 on favourite in a field of five runners, he won the Union Jack Stakes over one mile by two lengths from the Aga Khan's Eclat, a 100 to 7 chance, with the 4 to 1 second favourite, Port of Light, three-quarters of a length away third.

Masked Light, ridden by Doug Smith, took up the running two and a half furlongs from home and, striding out in splendid style, won without being seriously challenged.—Reuter.

MONAVEEN MOVES UP

London, Mar. 22.—Monaveen, the Royal challenger for next

Saturday's Grand National at Aintree, became a clear 100 to 1 second favourite at the Victoria Club callover tonight.

Public support for the horse, owned jointly by the Queen and her daughter, Princess Elizabeth, has been strengthening daily and he is expected to challenge Freebooter as the first market choice before the "off."

Freebooter eased half a point to 15 to 2. Monaveen's stable companion, Cromwell, shares third place in the betting with last year's runner-up, Roimond. The main hope of the Irish, Shagreen, shed another point to 100 to 7, while the price of Yorkshire-trained Wot No Sun tumbled another three points and he is now a firm 25 to 1 chance.

Little change was shown in the others quoted, although Russian Hero, last year's victor, was being cut two points to 20 to 1.

THE BETTING

The full betting is:
15 to 2 Freebooter.
100 to 1 Monaveen.
100 to 8 Cromwell and Roimond.
100 to 7 Shagreen.
25 to 1 Russian Hero.
25 to 1 Wot No Sun and Castledermot.
25 to 1 Cloncarraig.
33 to 1 Fighting Line, Aethon Major and Galley.
40 to 1 Angel Hill, Kixton, Rowland Roy, Royal Mount, Soda, Inverloch and Possible.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE DOWNED 3-1

Mortensen Leads The
Way To Victory

Middlesbrough, Mar. 22.—England's International, Stanley Mortensen, laid the foundation of the English Football League's 3-1 win over the Scottish League here today.

Playing at centre-forward, Mortensen touched his peak form, scoring both the goals which gave the English League a 2-0 interval lead. The score had nothing to compare with the speed and precision with which the dynamic Blackpool player carried out his shooting.

BADMINTON

C.K. Lee In
The Final

Left-hander C. K. Lee, holder of the Colony Singles title, reached the final of this year's Singles Badminton Championship when he edged out the University and former Malaya Doubles Champion, K. S. Low, in two thrilling sets, 18-13 and 15-13, at Rectorio last night.

An all-Chinese YMCA final is therefore assured, Robert Tay being the other finalist.

Another feature of last night's games was the excellent display of the schoolboy tennis champion, Benzin Saw.

Having created a major upset earlier in the tournament when he eliminated seeded player C. M. Quinn in the Junior Men's Singles event, he created even a greater surprise last night when he ousted University's S. T. Hooi, top-favourite for the title in three sets.

TONIGHT'S GAMES

Semi-Finals
At Kowloon Cricket Club
7 p.m. Schools' Doubles—
K. Y. Tso (St. Paul's) and B. Saw (Asia) v E. C. Y. Hsi and S. Hsi (Wah Kiu).

8.00 p.m. Junior Men's Doubles—S. K. Cheong and S. F. Lam (University) v N. K. Chin and K. K. Lo (University).
9.30 p.m. Senior Men's Doubles—C. K. Lee and W. F. Foo (Chinese YMCA) v G. Lum and J. Koo (Shallanders).

9.00 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Miss Y. Khoo (Chinese YMCA) v Mrs M. Rosario (Clerico).
9.30 p.m. Senior Men's Doubles—P. H. Wong and R. Tay (Chinese YMCA) v Bill Funk and S. K. Howe (Shallanders).

Other results were:
Schoolboys' Doubles—J. Pomeroy and F. Allay best M. Nolasco and C. Pomeroy 15-10, 10-15 and 15-3.
Juniors' Singles—Benzin Saw best S. T. Hooi 15-3, 9-15 and 15-4.
Junior Men's Doubles—K. Y. Tso and Austin Ho best B. Chow and C. H. Ngan 15-12, 12-15 and 15-12.
Ladies' Doubles—Miss M. Slaver and Mrs H. F. Gonzalez best Miss L. Ribeiro and Mrs M. Rosario 15-12, 1-15 and 15-4.

Quarter-Finals
At Alexandria

Alexandria, Mar. 22.—Gottfried von Cramm, former German Davis Cup star, today reached the semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the Egyptian International Lawn Tennis Championships here.

He beat Kurt Nielsen, the young Danish International, by 6-4, 6-1 and 6-1 in the quarter-final.

Other quarter-final results were:
Jaroslav Drobny, self-exiled Czech beat Philip Washer, of Belgium, by 6-2, 6-0 and 6-0.
Torsten Johansson, of Sweden, beat Herald Weiss, of Argentina, by 6-3, 4-6, 6-4 and 6-4.
Adrian Quist, of Australia, beat Vladimir Cernik, another self-exiled Czech, by 6-0, 1-6, 6-4 and 6-2.—Reuter.

Yesterday's
Football

Club 3 SCAA 1
Navy 3 Kwong Wah 1
KMD 2 Police 1
SECOND DIVISION
Yard Police 1 Navy 4
Solicitors 2 Takoo 0
Prisons 1 SCAA 2

SCHOOLS SET TO THIS AFTERNOON



Hongkong's schools have been working up in the last few weeks to one of their greatest events of the year—the annual Inter-School Sports—which will be held this afternoon at the Caroline Hill Stadium.

The picture above, taken by the Telegraph Staff Photographer, shows the hurdlers in action at the Diocesan Boys' School Sports. This afternoon, it is predicted, there will be a three-way struggle for the Championship between King George V School, the DBS and La Salle College.

A feature of the heats was the extraordinarily large number of entries and the large numbers of boys who reached standard in the various events to score a point for their school. Next year—it seems inevitable—some of these standards will have to be raised and a more difficult problem—it is believed the sports may have to become for the first time a two-day affair.

Britain May Survive The
Davis Cup Tie With Italy

Britain's lawn tennis players, if one accepts last season's form as true, will be "put to sleep" speedily by Italy in the first round of the Davis Cup. But last season's form ought not to be accepted.

Italy's two star players, C. Cuccilli and M. Del Bello, have been playing badly of late. So concerned is the Italian captain, Quintavalle, that he refused permission for his players to visit Egypt for the Championships there. Instead, he prescribed an intensive practice programme at home.

Although Cuccilli and Bello won the Doubles at the recent San Remo tournament, neither reached the Singles final, which was won by the younger Del Bello (Roimond) over Johannsson, of Sweden.

Our match against the Italians, winners of the European zone last year, will be in England, but whether on grass "hard" is not yet known. Nice damp grass would give us our best chance.

TIME WE WON

An odd fact about the English Open Table Tennis Championships, is that no native-born Englishman has won the singles since 1923.

Richard Bergmann, present World Champion, is thrice a holder, but Bergmann, though now naturalised, is Polish by birth.

We can claim two native-born winners of the world Singles title—Fred Perry in 1929 and Johnny Leach in 1949. There is a good chance that the 1951 World Championships will be played in London. Austria has the first claim, but it is considered likely the will stand down in our favour, in which case the meeting will tie up nicely with the Festival of Britain.

—BRUCE HARRIS

—London Express Service.

Karim To Defend
His Title

London, Mar. 22.—Mahmoud El Karim, of Egypt, will defend his title in the British Open Squash Rackets Championship at the Langenside Club here from April 12 to 17.

Karim is the top seeded player. Abdul Bari, the Indian Champion, is seeded No. 2, and the other two seeds among the 16 competitors are James Dear, the British Professional Champion, and Gordon Watson, former Australian title holder.—Reuter.

RAIN HOLDS UP
TEST MATCH

Lahore, Mar. 22.—The four-day unofficial Test match between Ceylon and Pakistan, which was to have started tomorrow morning, had been postponed owing to the unplayable state of the ground following recent heavy rain.

The match will now begin on March 25.—Reuter.

Rugger Results

London, Mar. 22.—The following were the results of rugby games played today:
RUGBY LEAGUE
Wigan 19, Swinton 5.
Leeds 19, Hull 4.
RUGBY UNION
Falmouth 6, Devonport Services 11.
Hertfordshire 11, Eastern Counties Wanderers 13.—Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT

ALL THE FIGHT
NOW IS FOR
THIRD PLACE

By "GAMBIT"

With H. Klinghardt a piece up in his adjourned game from Tuesday night against V. Zirinsky and in a more favourable position, all interest in the remaining five rounds of the tournament for the Championship of the Kowloon Chess Club is in who will finish third.

It is now most unlikely that Klinghardt and his principal challenger, R. W. Borsodi, will finish with a score anything worse than 13-2. A play-off seems inevitable.

When the tournament started there were hopes that a struggle would be put up by the better players in the rest of the field. There was; but it took only two points off Borsodi, who lost to Eugene Tausz and A. Birukoff, and one off Klinghardt, who lost to the defending champion, L. Schure. Borsodi beat Klinghardt to even up matters between the two.

SIX IN IT

The struggle for third place will be between P.K. Prokopov, Tausz and Schure, all of whom have now lost four games. In addition there is an outside chance for Birukoff, Zirinsky and R. W. Carter, all of whom are not far behind.

Two games only were played on Tuesday night. Klinghardt, playing black to a Queen's Gambit against Zirinsky, had only the finishing touches to put on to another point when the game was adjourned after 37 moves.

Birukoff, in a nice position until Tuesday night for third place in the tournament, lost a valuable point to Schure. The latter, who had black, won on the 43rd move in a QGD Nimzo-Indian. Birukoff lost a pawn on the 30th move to have his opponent pile on the pressure, queening a pawn to win.

TONIGHT'S GAMES

Klinghardt tonight meets Jacob Ramler, the man whose night it was last Thursday when he played two games against good opposition and won 1½ points.

"It was a good player in 1913," Jacob Ramler told me the other night. He is just short of 70 and it will be a sensation in the local chess world if he comes off with another point against Klinghardt.

Klinghardt tonight has a chance to catch up on Borsodi, who is a point ahead and has a bye, and also to get ahead of him. If he complements his adjourned game with Zirinsky.

The struggle for third place sees the meeting of Tausz and Zirinsky, the best match on the programme. Of those in the struggle, Prokopov has the next hardest battle against A. D.

ON THE RECORD
HAIL THE OLD
FAMILIAR FACES
ONCE AGAIN!

Well, once again, the old familiar faces! Ip Koon-hung, Tsui Wai-pui, Tsui Yan-pui and the others in the last eight. There were three newcomers in the exalted bracket, two Army players, Lt.-Col. J. W. Spence and Capt. A. D. Stewart, and the left-hander, Edwin Tai.

There was that surprising quarter-final result that saw Spence defeat Tsui Yan-pui, moving up—or has he really?—to the position of the colony's No. 3.

Stewart beat George Chon, who two years ago was a highly-regarded newcomer but has done little since to justify the excitement of the late 1940s. There are few tennis players in town who are not familiar with the strong and the weak points of all our tennis "aces". They have been before the public eye so many years now.

What does interest people more is how good we are as tennis-playing community in comparison with the world at large. Only recently, Hongkong beat Saigon in a match played on Davis Cup lugs and a little further back our Champion, Ip Koon-hung, annexed the Championship of Malaya. There were, of course, no Klu Sinks around.

So our Hongkong players are apparently the Champions for an area bounded on the north by the Arctic Circle and on the south—we can be safe about that—by the southernmost Islands of the Indonesian Archipelago. A line going through the longitude of Calcutta is the western border of our domain. The Thailanders, I dare say, would not be a challenge, nor the Burmese. The eastern boundary to our domination in lawn tennis is the China Sea.

For much of this, a recent visitor, Senor Pedro Masip, is our authority. In our interview with him, he was assisted by Senora Maria Weiss, who understands English but prefers Spanish through Senor Masip as an interpreter.

In fact, Senora Weiss so dominated the conversation in the two or three minutes of a running interview we had with our visitors, that the opinions expressed may well be hers. We venture to say that no shorthand writer, however well versed in Spanish, could take her down verbatim.

To sum up these opinions: There are only three good players in Asia, all of whom are up to secondary international standard and may yet go further.

They are Felicissimo Ampon of the Philippines, Sumant Misra and Dilip Bose of India. According to Senor Masip, "They are not the best players in the world."

As to Asia's women, their standard is very low. In fact, Senora Weiss assured me, our local Champion, Mrs Ip Koon-hung, would have a good chance of being Champion of Asia.

The limitations of our players? Senor Masip hedged on this one and the best that we could find out compared with what Mr. Wolf Lyberg, manager of the Swedish Helsingborg team that showed us how to play football, said about our local soccer.

That is—they don't use as much of the available court space as they should. This is a tricky thing to pointer when we recollect the way the older Tai particularly can be here, there and everywhere.

Apparently, tennis as it should be played in top grade circles demands familiarity with every square foot of the court, following which the top-grader develops a feel to his stroke that assures him it will land the ball there or near enough when he so desires from every other side of the net.

Few, we dare say, have so developed their feel that they can place the ball anywhere they want it to. The precision artist is not a match winner on the strength of that quality alone.

The point, it seems, is to develop the ability to make one's opponent run 15 feet one way and be in a position to return the next ball to the point where he originally started from. If you are that good, that's a winner for your opponent will have lost a foot or two on the turn and at best will send a hapazard ball over that is easy to kill.

Senor Masip did not tell us that in three minutes. He suggested it and for further data we have to go back to one of the earliest accounts on how

tennis should be played to fall into our grasp. That came into our hands in the early 1930s and the volume, the only one in a very ancient library of a club that wasn't a tennis club, was dated somewhere about 1911.

The name of the author escapes us. Into his students he wished to instill the fact that their opponents' court was more or less divided into four squares.

The first lesson, he wrote, is to learn to return the ball to any one of these four squares you wanted it to go to. That accomplished, he continued, you divide your familiarity with the other side of the court into eight compartments. By that time, he promised you, you are already a very good club player and are en route to Wimbledon (or were in 1911). If you could manage to visualise 10 different squares and find them all at will, you were the coming Champion at Wimbledon.

There is, of course, very much more to tennis than being able to do that. There are such primary requirements as having two good services being able to vary them, having a "feel" for the ball when the eye is not quick enough, having a variety of strokes and being physically fit.

But the idea of treating the other side of the court like a chessboard is based on the fact that at any given moment of the game there are anywhere from one to five or 18 squares that your opponent may not be able to reach. In fact, it would be physically and mechanically impossible for him to reach in time.

This last sums up Senor Masip's blunt statement. If you have reached the stage where you can vary your strokes exactly how you are going to hit or touch that ball to send it there, you are better than any player in Hongkong.

Watching the exhibitions in which Pedro Masip, Herald and Maria Weiss met our visitors, Senor Pedro Masip, is our authority. In our interview with him, he was assisted by Senora Maria Weiss, who understands English but prefers Spanish through Senor Masip as an interpreter.

It could be, as Weiss demonstrated, when he felt like it they could pile on the pace and score easily on a hard driving game as Weiss did against Spence.

There was another department of the game in which our visitors offered us our Champions' napkins. That was in the fact that off their rackets the ball, on landing, was not inclined to do what it would normally do off the rackets of the opposition to be found locally.

There was a variety of spin and check in their drives and it was curious to see Ip or the Tais stop dead what looked like a very easy return or bounce it off the edge of their racket behind them.

Where many of their points were scored, however, was in those blind squares. A never-say-die retriever like Tsui Wai-pui could still reach these squares in time now and again, but the next return would leave him standing or catch him on the wrong foot.

The public attending the Colony Open Tennis Championships at Chater Road took little time to discover the set of 10 "four-decker" stands that provide a good part of the seating accommodation at the tournament.

These are the property of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association and were constructed at a cost of \$4,500. They have been subscribed to by seven clubs, who become joint owners, with two more being willing to chip in once their Committees approve it.

The Hon. Secretary of the HKLTA, Mr. Ho Ka-lau, explained that the stands were constructed largely because of the high cost of hiring chairs for tennis exhibitions. Chairs cost 50 cents a piece to hire. The stands can hold 400 people at an estimated cost of 20 cents a sitting. They are available for hire to any club for any sporting event, the only charge for about \$40 for the whole lot. The rental charge is \$5 a stand.

A Kowloon club will find the transport more expensive, because it involves return a long distance. It has not yet been decided where the stands will be kept permanently, but it is probable they will and their home at the CRC. Mr. Ho estimates it will cost about \$200 to get them across the harbour, though he believes it may be done less expensively.

"RECORDED"

Acheson To Consider Trygve Lie Proposal

Washington, Mar. 22.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today promised careful consideration for the proposal made by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Security Council Powers.

Mr. Acheson had been asked at his weekly press conference to comment on the proposal, made by Mr. Lie in a speech here last night, that a Security Council meeting should be held at which members could be represented by their Foreign Ministers, or even the heads of Governments.

Mr. Lie pointed out that the United Nations Charter provided for such special meetings of the Council twice a year, but so far none had been held. Mr. Acheson said today that any suggestion by Mr. Lie would be given careful and respectful consideration by the United States Government and by all other members of the Security Council.

He supposed that the meeting would have to gain general consent from all members of the Security Council before it could be held.

Mr. Acheson declined to discuss the subject, saying that the agenda for such a meeting, or to say how it might differ from normal meetings of the Council—Reuter.

MOSCOW ATTACK
Moscow, Mar. 22.—The New Times magazine, denouncing the speech of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today took a line similar to Sunday's Pravda, namely that Mr. Acheson's total diplomacy sounds like total war.

Writer L. L. Rovinsky, analysing Mr. Acheson's "seven commandments of total diplomacy," indignantly and categorically rejected every one, saying the plan was the "twin sister of atomic diplomacy or the policy of force, economic expansion, and military aggression."

He branded Mr. Acheson's denial that America seeks satellites as the "pearl of Pharos," stating that Italy, France, and other countries are run by American satellites.

Like previous Soviet utterances, the New Times accused the United States of practising "pursuing Forrestal's spiritual heritage of brandishing existing atom bombs or imaginary hydrogen bombs."

But, declared the magazine, nothing can frighten the Soviet Union, and Acheson displayed his own intellectual poverty in trying to defend the bankrupt American foreign policy—United Press.

LIE'S CALLS

Washington, Mar. 22.—Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, had "considerable" talks at the State Department today with Mr. Dean Acheson, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, and other officials.

He would not disclose any details of the discussions.

Mr. Lie also called on Dr. Philip Jessup, American Ambassador at Large who recently returned from a tour of the Far East, and Mr. John Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations affairs—Reuter.

GUARDING AIR APPROACHES

Washington, Mar. 22.—More fighter units were today ordered to America's Northwest to guard air approaches to the atomic plant at Hanford, Washington State, and other vital defence establishments.

The Air Force announced that the headquarters of the 81st Fighter Interceptor Wing and two of its squadrons are being moved from Kirtland base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, to the base at Moses Lake, Washington.

This Wing is equipped with American Sabre jet fighters. About 1,200 people will be involved in the transfer—Reuter.

Receives George Medal At Palace



Sgt. Ronald Warwick, of the RASC, with his mother and father-in-law, leaving Buckingham Palace after he had received the George Medal for saving a trapped man from the top of a burning building.

London Silent On Reported Proposal By Egyptian Govt.

London, Mar. 22.—A Foreign Office spokesman had "no comment" to make on a report in the Cairo Wafdist newspaper, Al Misra, that Egypt had told Britain she was ready to open negotiations to settle outstanding questions between the two countries.

An Egyptian Embassy spokesman would neither confirm nor deny the report. According to the report, the Egyptian Ambassador, Abdel Fattah Amer Pasha, left Moscow yesterday with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday calling for the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone by the British and the unity of Egypt and the Sudan.

Observers here interpreted the reference of official sources in two ways: 1. That it was premature to predict early negotiations. Britain, it was argued, would have to consider carefully the two conditions mentioned by Al Misra before replying to the initiative from Cairo—probably at a Cabinet level.

DOUBLE PURPOSE
2. Cairo's reported offer, if confirmed with its accompanying conditions, would serve a double purpose from the point of view of the Egyptian Government.

Firstly, it would meet the popular wish in Egypt for the new Wafdist Government to establish valid relationship with Britain and, secondly, it would gain time in which Cairo would see whether the present British Government, with its slender majority, was likely to live long enough to carry through negotiations.

Alternatively, if London accepted Amer Pasha's reported offer with its accompanying conditions, this would represent a major diplomatic triumph for the new Egyptian Government.

Later tonight the Foreign Office in London stated that the Egyptian Ambassador and Mr. Bevin had "a friendly discussion on matters of mutual interest"—Reuter.

Calwell Criticises Spender

Canberra, Mar. 22.—The former Minister of Information and Immigration, Mr. A. Calwell, today attacked the decision of the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, to appoint ambassadors to Manila and Jakarta.

Mr. Calwell told the House of Representatives that Mr. Spender's decision "does not give added security to this country. These countries will never give real friendship to Australia until we allow their nationals to come here despite the fact that they themselves have discriminatory laws."

Answering questions in the House, Mr. Spender said his Government is considering the idea of restricting the movements of Soviet Embassy officials in Australia, as the Russians limit the movements of Australian in Russia. He said the Soviet Union has about 20 diplomatic representatives in Australia—far more than Australia has in Moscow—United Press.

Shah Appoints New Premier

Teheran, Mar. 22.—Persia's Shah today appointed Ali Mansur Manouchehri to form a new cabinet. Mansur was at one time premier, Governor of Azerbaijan, and a former director of the seven-year plan—United Press.

PEARL BUCK SAYS: AMERICA MUST MAINTAIN EVERY CHINA CONTACT

Rutherford, N.J., Mar. 22.—Noted author Pearl Buck, in an address to more than 600 New Jersey Women's Club members and students at Fairleigh Dickinson College pointed out that ideologically it is impossible for the United States to recognize the Chinese Communist government now.

However, she recommended that "we maintain all possible contact in China, and even if it means risking our investments and swallowing our pride we should make contact through business, through missionaries and through friends in China."

Miss Buck went on to say that the recent Russo-Chinese treaty "does not give China enough for her to manage. China must receive additional help from somewhere. We can gain a stronghold in China by offering that help to the people of China and not necessarily to a Communist form of government."

"The Chinese people are looking for democratic leadership, and these contacts may be able to provide that leadership," Miss Buck said. She added that the Communists have so far won that leadership because they took advantage of the popular desire for a better life for the Chinese. Communism provided that leadership by default.

In answer to a question from the floor, Miss Buck became involved in a minor dispute with Dr. Henry C. Chen, a member of the faculty of the College who has recently returned from China.

Miss Buck in her talk had made a point that the Nationalist Government could be the intellectual China did not provide the right kind of leadership and had lost touch with the people. Dr. Chen insisted that the downfall of the Nationalist Government could be ascribed to one man, Chiang Kai-shek, and his wife. Dr. Chen made it clear that the intellectuals since the death of Sun Yat-sen have had no say in the government of China—United Press.

Equality For Chinese In Canada Demanded
Ottawa, Mar. 22.—Walter Harris, Citizenship and Immigration Minister, was confronted today with a demand to remove discrimination in Canada's immigration laws.

The Committee for the repeal of the Chinese Immigration Law said in a brief presented to Mr. Harris that the present law treated the Chinese as "second class citizens on account of race" and demanded its abolition.

"Chinese should have the same rights as any other Canadian resident to bring their children here, regardless of age," the brief said. It asked for the repeal of Order-in-Council 2115, which requires Chinese to become Canadian citizens before their wives are allowed to come to Canada. The order also requires Chinese children to be under 16 years of age before being admitted.

"However you look at it," a matter of justice, religion, humanity, democracy or citizenship—it is no more than right that the changes we ask for should be made," said the brief, presented by Committee spokesmen Irving Hume of Toronto.

The delegation of the Order-in-Council would result in extensive Oriental immigration—United Press.

Sculptor Was Surprised

Bombay, Mar. 22.—The Bombay sculptor, Mr. B. Wagh, who made and erected the full-size bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Karachi, today expressed surprise at the fall of the statue "blown by high winds" as reported from Karachi yesterday.

Mr. Wagh said that the pedestal was made of solid stone and fixed very firmly. An attempt by some persons to damage the statue 15 days prior to the unveiling by Dr. E. R. Raghuram in 1945 proved futile.

In 1948 Bombay was swept over by the worst cyclone in history but not one statue in the city was shaken.

Mr. Wagh said he thought it impossible that a gust of wind, however strong, could have pulled down the Mahatma Gandhi statue—Reuter.

Turkish Assembly

Ankara, Mar. 22.—The Turkish National Assembly will be dissolved on Friday to prepare for general elections, due on May 14, it was announced today—Reuter.

Britain's Help To Burma

London, Mar. 22.—Britain is doing her best to restore stable government in Burma, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told Parliament today.

Mr. Frederick Erroll, Conservative, had asked what was being done to safeguard British assets there.

Mr. Bevin replied that the British Government's policy towards Burma aimed at securing the fundamental prerequisites to the safeguarding of British assets, the independence of Burma, friendly Burmese-British relations and the restoration of internal law and order.

The Government of Burma's undertaking to give fair treatment to British interests was embodied in the exchange of letters annexed to the Anglo-Burmese Treaty of 1947 and was extended by an exchange of notes made at Rangoon on December 24, 1949, he said.

Mr. Erroll remarked that this had met with little success. Did the Government contemplate more effective steps?

Mr. Bevin replied: "It is unfortunate that there is a civil war in Burma. I cannot promise success but we are doing our best to restore stable government in Burma."

In reply to another question, Mr. Bevin said that Burma had received about £72,000,000 from Britain since the end of the war.

Of this, the repayment of some £36,000,000 was waived under the terms of the 1947 Anglo-Burmese Treaty and about £1,000,000 had been repaid, he added—Reuter.

250,000 Hindu Refugees

Calcutta, Mar. 22.—Indian relief officials said here today that 250,000 Hindu refugees from East Pakistan have entered India by air, land and river routes since December 19 last year.

The Hindus fled from East Bengal after communal disturbances had broken out there—Reuter.

White Settlers Oppose East Africa Changes

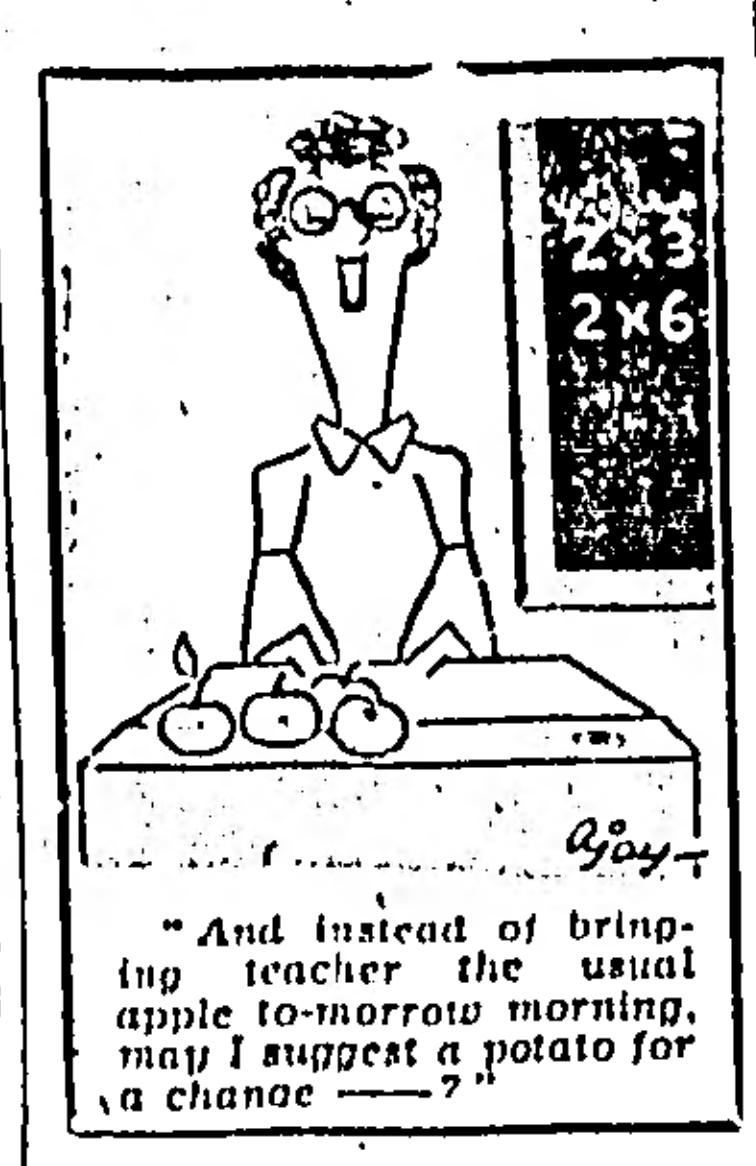
Nairobi, Kenya, Mar. 22.—The East African Indian National Congress today welcomed the proposed constitutional changes in the British Colony of Tanganyika. A resolution adopted by the Congress' Executive Committee "strongly deprecated" opposition amongst British settlers in East Africa to the changes.

The proposals have not yet been officially made public, but it was reported that the planned electoral system might result in a Tanganyika Legislative Council without a single elected European.

The settlers' opposition was aimed at extending "policies of permanent domination of one community over other communities and suppression of the legitimate rights of non-European races," the Committee claimed.

It "vehemently hoped that the Tanganyika Government would not yield to the clamour of the small European community" and that it would not abandon these "progressive proposals."

POCKET CARTOON



Fuchs Case Will Not Change Law

London, Mar. 22.—Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, declared in the House of Lords today that Britain does not intend to revise the procedure under which a foreign subject acquires British nationality, following the recent conviction of the German-born atom spy, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Dr. Fuchs, who had acquired British nationality, was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for passing atom secrets to Russia.

Lord Broughshane, Conservative, suggested that applicants for naturalisation should be referred to a committee who would go into the facts and report to the Home Secretary before a naturalisation certificate was issued.

Lord Jowitt replied: "I doubt very much whether you would get any added security by having a committee."—Reuter.

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RECREATION GROUND SOLUTION



This exercise is used, of course, on the theorem of Pythagoras. M is the main entrance. K is the refreshment kiosk. L, E, S the other entrances to the recreation ground. Since M runs SSW and N runs ESE, these two roads are at right angles. Hence the distance from K to S is 2500 yards, and this must be a diameter of the circle. So "Main Avenue" is 2500 yards long also.
London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Of sound mind. 2. Tass. 3. The Hawaiian Islands. 4. Insect. 5. Cocaine. 6. Alexandre Dumas.

Letterheads



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